



**2013**





	:
1	1.1
4	2.1
5	3.1
6	4.1
7	5.1
8	6.1
8	7.1
	:
10	1.2
14	2.2
18	3.2
42	4.2
60	5.2
	:
62	1.3
62	2.3

62	3.3
62	4.3
64	5.3
	:
65	1.4
75	2.4
87	3.4
89	
96	

66		1
66		2
68		3
68		4
69		5
69	LSD	6
70		7
71		8
72		9
72		10
73		11
74		12
75		13

96

99

2013

(77)

(50)

(Hathaway & McKinley, 1940)

(0.84 -0.30)

( )

(0.22)

0.84-0.49

0.91-0.39

(%35)

(%34)

(%31)

ANOVA

t-test

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:



**Abstract**  
**Antisocial personality style and its relation with the parents who**  
**commit the filicide**

**Amer Bader**

**Mu'tah University, 2013**

This study aimed to the revelation of the psychopathic personality levels and its relation with the parents who commit the filicide. To achieve these goals, it has been chosen a convenient sample of (77) inmates of the male and female of residents of the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers who have committed the filicide and they enrolled in (2012) in order to accomplish these goals. It has been used a scale for the psychopathic personality for the revelation of the psychopathic personality levels.

It is the Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory which was prepared by Hathaway & McKinley, and it consists of (50) fifty paragraphs answered with yes or no.

This scale is characterized by validity and invariability in its foreign and Arabic aspects, and due to the prescription of the scale, the researcher has found out its apparent validity modulus by presenting it to a group of experts. As well as, the validity scale has been calculated through a link each paragraph with the final grade on the scale as an indicator of the sincerity of construction, and the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.03-0.84), while the invariability has been calculated stability consistent internal way retail midterm was Pearson correlation coefficient (0.22), with the knowledge that transactions steadiness to test Minnesota last faceted global figure ranged between (0.39-0.91) internal consistency while ranged between (0.49-0.84) re-application.

By Using the repetitions and percentages to analyze of the psychopathic personality levels information, the results showed that the percentage of the residents for all the psychopathic personality levels reached (34%) categorized within the simple level, While (35%) were categorized within the average level, and (31%) within the high level.

By Using test t-test and ANOVA to analyze the evidence hypotheses, the results showed no significant differences according to the following variables: repetition, gender, size of the house, Household income, motive to commit the crime, and Educational attainment, but the results showed significant differences according to the following variables: Marital Status, age and the third hypothesis which indicates to the classification of crime, which was examined by using ANOVA.

Finally, this study suggested some recommendations, according to its results.

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: (Sallin)

(Rafaele Garofalo)

(Sallin)

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**2.1**

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	60	59 -50	49-40	39-30
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$$\begin{aligned} & \qquad \qquad \qquad (9) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad .( \qquad ) \\ & ) \qquad \qquad \qquad (10 \end{aligned}$$

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(77)

7.1

2013

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## 1.2

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(Pinel)

.(Complete Remorselessness)

.(Kleckley,1941)

(Kleckley)

(Superficially Charming)

.(Hare,1993)

(color-blind)

.(Hare,1993)

(American Psychiatric

Association)

.(2001 )

Lykken

.(Lykken,1995)

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.(Helfgott,2000)

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Lykken

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.(Lykken,1995) (

Mealey

.(Mealey,1995)

.(Lykken,1995)

.(Hare,2008)

2005

.(Viding et al, 2005)

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(Harris,et

.al,2006)

.(Lilienfeld and Arkowitz, 2007)

1997

Losel

.(Losel,1997)

.(Porter et al,2009)

.(Porter et al,2003)

.(Blair, 2008)

.(Jeremy et al,2010)

2002

47

(Fazel and

21

.(Danesh, 2002)

.(Blair, 2008)

.(Harris et al,2001)

2009

.(Coid et al,2009)

%0.6

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**2.2**

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.(Maas,1990)

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(1941)

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.(Hare,1993)

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.(Hare,1993)



.(Hare,1993)

(Babiak and

.Hare,2006)

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.(Hare,1993)

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80

.(Blair, 2005)

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.(Blair, 2005)

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	:
	:
	(1
	(2
(psychoneurotic manifestations)	(3
	(4
	(5
	(6
	(7
	(8
(Pathologic egocentricity)	(9
	(10
	(11
	(12

. (13

. (14

(15

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.(Hare,1993) (16

(Hare, 1993)

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(1

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(2

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.(Hare, 1993) (7

## 3.2

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34 (Burgess et al ,1987)

34

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.(Widom,1989)

(McCord & McCord, 1964)

.(2001 )

(Santilla & Lapasalo, 1997)

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(%71)

.(1984)

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)

(

.(2001 )

(%66)

(1985 )

.(2001 )

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.

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.(Page,1976)

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.(Wright & Wright, 1992)

50 (Chockalingham, 1983)

50

(Defective Discipline)

.(Chockalingham ,1983)

%60 (Greer,1964)

%26

%28

.(2001 )

(Low self-control)  
(Wilson, 1980)

(Constance, 2005)

reintegrative

.(2004 )

( )

1.3

2002 (Novgorod)

. 97

13

224

30

86

36

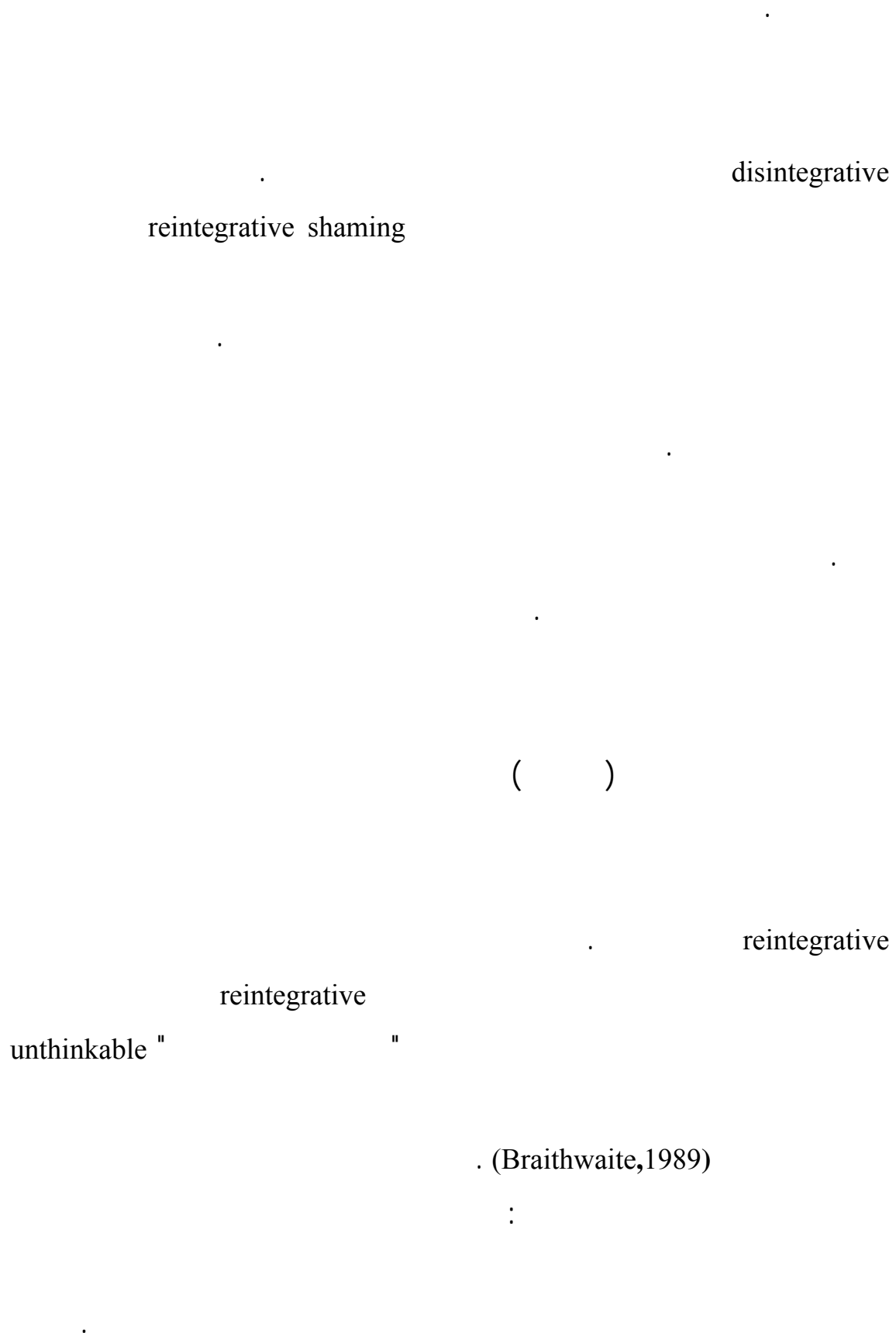
70

56

100

5





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(Labeling Theory)

.(Becker)

(Lemert)

( )

( )

( )

(Looking-Glass Self)

.(2004 )

(Primary Deviation)

.(Secondary Deviation)

( )

(Schur)

.(2004 )

(Hare,1993)

3

%20

(serious crime)

%50

.(Hare,1993)

:

(strains)

-

-

(Merton,1968)

: ( )

(1

(2

(Merton,1997)

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(Agnew)

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(strains) (Agnew)  
(Agnew,2006)

:

: (1

:

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.(Agnew,1996)

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： (2

Negative )

(Emotion

： (Agnew,2006)

(Coping)

.(Agnew,2006)

： (3

(Agnew,1996)"

"

.( )

.(Cloward & Ohlin,1960)

(1939)

(Heimer, 1997)

:

.(2001 )

(Satherland)

.(2001 )

( )



.(1995 )

(Ohlin .  
& Cloward)

.(Osman & Lee,1973)

: (Cohen)

.(Renzetti,1994)

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.(Renzetti,1994)

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: (Matza & Sykes)

.(Reed,1994)

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.(Renzetti,1994)

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.(Moffit,1993)

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.(2004 )

(Walters & White, 1989 )

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(Ouimet & LeBlanc, 1996)

(Rice & Harris, 1995)

685

%22

%24

%51

(Tiihonen & Hakola, 1994)

%85

13

%15

.(Mandelzys,1979)

)

.(2004

(Weak Superego )

( )

( )

:

.(2004 )

burnout

.(Hoffman & Beck, 1984)

41

25

(Hoffman & Beck, 1984)

.(burnout)

(Harris et al, 1991)

176

%77

%40

(Harris et al, 1991)

.

.

.

2011

.(Porter et al, 2009)

.

.(2002 )

.(Jeffery,1990)

EEG  
335

EEG

12

57

)

.(2004

(LD)

%10

.(2004 ) .%73 %26

(Zuckerman, 1989)

.dopamine-hydroxyls-bela (DHB)

Mono Amine Oxidase A (MAOA)

(MAOA)

.(Mealey,1995)

(Linnoila et al, 1999)

36 (Metabolite of Serotonin

) (MAOA)

(intermittent explosive)

.

.

.(Mealey,1995)

(McCord, 1982)

(hormonal excretins)

.(Mealey,1995)

(Hare, 1993)

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(Mommendey, 1996)

Berkowitz

(Mommendey, 1996)

Mommendey

Mommendey

Mommendey

Mommendey

.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

(Zillman & Bryant, 1982)

.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

(Zillman & Bryant, 1982)

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.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

(Miller, 1941)

(Instigator)

Miller

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.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

(Berkowitz & Miell, 1990)

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.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

Berkowitz

.(McIlveen & Gross, 1998)

(Quattorne, 1987)

.(Quattorne,1987)

.(Quattorne,1987)

(Cummings,1985)

" :

"

## 4.2

(Book & Quinsey, 2003)

80

77

37

(2003 )

20

18

(%82.4)

(%52.6)

(%66.7)

(Woodworth & Porter, 2002)

125

(Premeditation)

(crime of passion)

.

%48

%39

.

(Nolan et al, 1999)

Psychopathic Checklist (PCL)

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26

51

.

.

%50

%19

.

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.

(Cornell et al ,1996)

106

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( )

.

50

(Hare &

Mcpherson, 1984)

Psychopathic Checklist (PCL)

(Hare,1982)

(Eysenek)

173

28

(Eysenek)

(1982 )

(Blockburn & Ronald, 1980)

( )

(Warburton, 1965)

38

( Easton, 1965)

(1957 )

30 18

·  
:  
(Hildebrand et al,  
· 2004)

94

· 24

·  
(Rabinowitz et al,  
· 2002)  
· 221

·  
(Firestone et al,  
· 2000)

156  
123 260



(Tengstrom et al, 2000)

202

%22

%21

51

(Weaver & Wooton, 1992)

401

(Hart, 1988)

(1968 )

100

( )

50

:

.(2002 )

(Porter et al, 2003)

38

%85

(Gratuitous)

%83

%53

(Linnolia,1999)

36 (Serotonin)

27

(Raine et al, 1997)

41

41

.(positron emission tomography)

(Prefrontal-Cortex)

30 (Lapierre, 1997)

30

( ) :

(Ventromedial – Orbitofrontal)

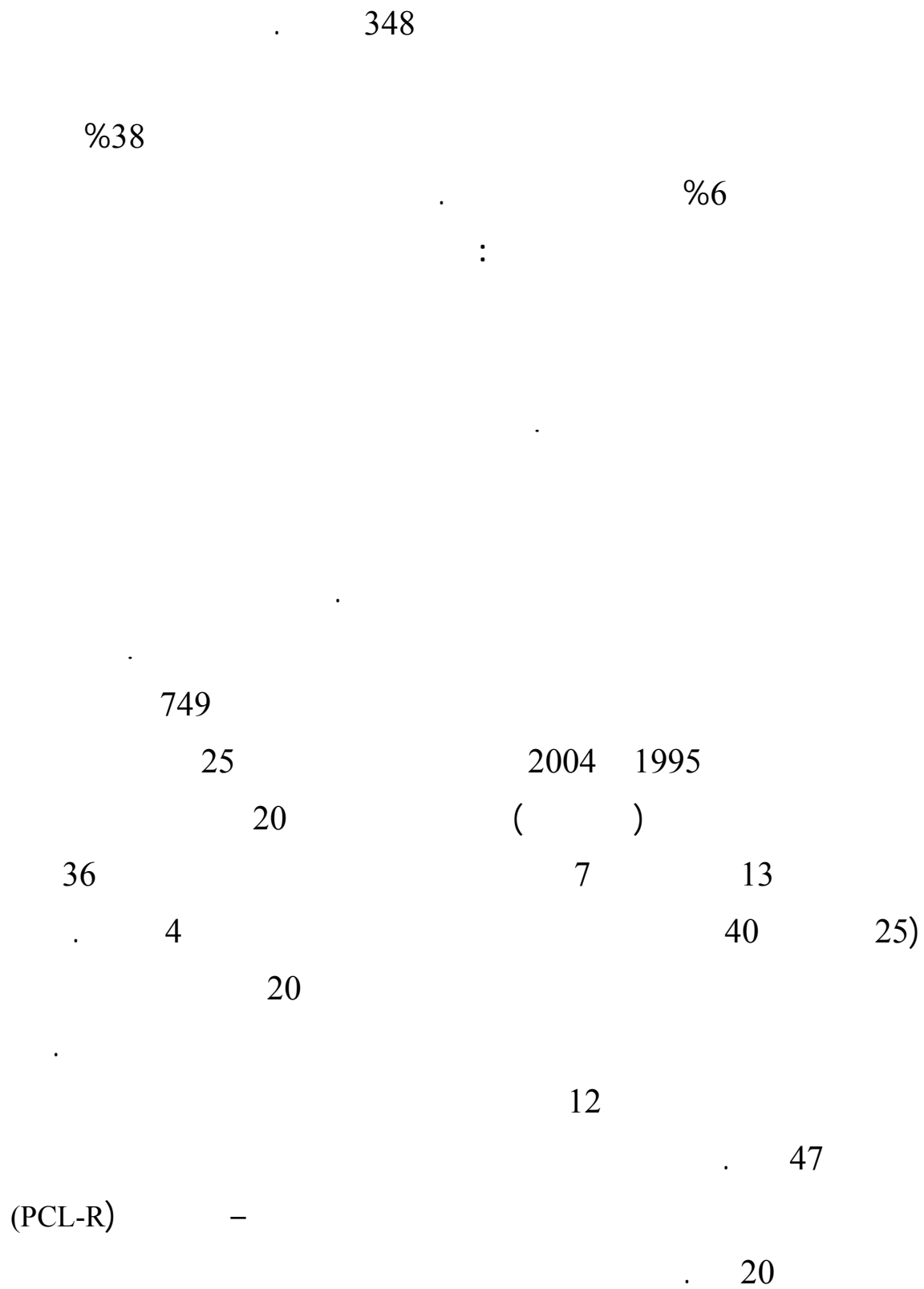
(Robert,1995)

8

8

7

(Dejong et al, 1992)



40

30

25

PCL-R

21.9

10.2

(

)

30

25

2

30

30

3

. 30

25

7

(filicide)

40)

( 15

53)

(%80

( 65

20)

.( 65 30)

(filicide)

%50)

(%0

" :

"

(emotional dysfunction)

12

50

0.6

18

100.000

2.5

15

100.000

.(Anderson,2009)

(Zasshi, 2007)

96

4

25

22

(Neonaticide)

27

22

(Flynn et al ,2007)

.2001 1996  
112 2660  
(%4)  
35 ( 50) 56  
(%31)  
( 78) 87 3 ( 44)  
( 24) 6  
( 34)  
16

( 29) . ( 14)

(affective disorder)

( 53) 25

(%96) 71

( 74) 28

57

2000 – 1976

. (Krischer et al,2007)

(%72)

(%69)

(%49)

(%39)

(72%)

( )

.(Friedman et al,2005)

60

77

.2001 1991



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.  
%60  
.

(depressive disorder)  
.

.(Bourget& Gagne,2005)

55

.1996 1976

(%52.7)  
.  
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.(Lewis and Bunce,2003)

(Lewis et al, 1998)

60

.1996 1970

. :

13

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12

11

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(2011 )

50

.2010 2000

)

%69 ( :

%70 " "

.

" (98)

"

.

28-18

%56

%45

% 42

% 42

%56

%56

(2010 )

1500

(2005 )

2000 1995

51

21

.2000 1995

(%13.7)

(%66.7)

(%11.8)

(%7.8)

-

:

(2000 )

2000 – 1995

1996

%56

.

.

340

.

:

**5.2**

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(1

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(2

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(3

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(4

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(5

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: 1.3

: 2.3

.

: 3.3

(77)

.(2012)

: 4.3

(Hathaway

& McKinley,1940)

(50)

22 17

70 )

. %45 %59 (

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.0.84 -0.30

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0.84-0.49

0.91-0.39

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**5.3**

77

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## 1.4

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & ( & - & ) & & \\ & & & & ) & & ( & - & ) \\ ( & & ) & & ( & & ) & & ( \\ 39-30 & 30 & ) & & ( & & ) & & \\ & & ) & & ( & 60 & 59-50 & 49-40 & \\ & & ( & & & & ) & & ( \end{array}$$

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(77)

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(21)

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(1)

%34	26
%35	27
%31	24
%100	77

(1)

(%34)

(%35)

.(%31)

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(2)

77	55	
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77	19	30
	12	39-30
	30	49-40
	12	59 -50
	4	60
77	0	
	36	
	30	
	6	
	5	

77	34
	43
	-
77	46
	31
77	11
	38
	28
77	36
	41
77	6
	71
77	45
	30
	2
77	68
	9

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Independent Samples Test ( ) .

: (3)

(3)

.				
0.062	0.081	1.095	2	6
		0.792	1.97	71

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: (4)

(4)

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.				
0.874	0.862	0.828	2.00	36
		0.805	1.95	41

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 ( )

. (5) ANOVA  
 (5)

---

0.17	4.303	2.602	2	5.204
		0.605	74	44.744
			76	49.948

---

0.05  $\alpha$  \*

. (6) LSD  
 (6)  
 LSD

---

0.28	0.41
1.81	0.89
0.25	1.30

---

(0.05)

(0.05)

(0.05)

(2.11)

(1.70)

(3.00)

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(7)

(7)

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1.00	1.42	1.00	2.33
		0.779	1.93

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. (0.05)  
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 ( )  
 . (8) ANOVA  
 (8)

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0.804	0.062	0.41	1	0.41
		0.665	75	49.907
			76	49.948

---

. (0.05)  
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 (9) ANOVA



(9)

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0.613	0.493	0.232	2	0.463
		0.470	74	34.783
			76	35.247

---

(0.05)

:

:

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ANOVA

(10)

(10)

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0.045	3.242	4.202	4	8.405
		1.296	72	95.907
			76	104.312

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0.05  $\alpha$

\*

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(59-50      49-40      39-30    )  
(0.005   0.006)

ANOVA

(11)

(11)

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.(0.05)

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(2.27)

(1.85)

( )

(12)

ANOVA

(12)

0.95	2.201	1.381	3	4.142
		0.627	73	45.806
			76	49.948

(0.05)

(13)

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*3.22	0.00	5
	1.39	4.6
8.79	0.71	2.5
	1.01	3.14
0.113	0.707	4.50
	1.32	4.61
*0.00	4.24	3.00
	1.36	2.89
0.118	0.707	6.50
	1.68	6.64
0.75	4.95	9.50
	2.47	9.64
.(0.05)		*

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2.4

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(2002

221

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(1968 )

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100

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401

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(71)

(6)

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(2000 ) .

156

123

260

.

(2009 )

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:

( )

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(2.11)

(1.70)

(3.00)

(crime of passion)



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 (%12)  
 (2007 )  
 .  
 .  
 1996  
 2660 .2001  
 (%4) 112  
 ( 50) 56  
 .(%31) 35  
 3 ( 44)  
 ( 24) 6 ( 78) 87  
 ( 34)  
 .  
 .  
 ( 14) 16  
 (affective disorder) ( 29)  
 ( 53) 25  
 (%96) 71  
 ( 74) 28  
 .  
 60 77  
 .2001 1991

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⋮

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. 20 (PCL-R)

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) PCL-R  
21.9 10.2 (

25 2 30

3 30

30 25 7 30

.

(filicide)

( 15 53)

(%80 40)

( 65 20)

30)

.( 65

.

(filicide)

%50)

(%0

" :

"

(emotional dysfunction)

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(1985 )

(1993 )

household)

(income

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( )

(1993 )

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burnout

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(1984 )

41

25

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39-30 )

(59-50

49-40

( 60)

(59 50 )

( %6

%16)

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.(0.05 )

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(1985 )

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(1979 )

(1993 )

(%6)

(%8)

(%35)

(%34)

.(%31)

( )

PCL-R

21.9                      10.2                      (                      )

25	2	30
----	---	----

3 30

.30                      25                      7                      30

(%31)

20

77

•

50

. 20

### 3.4

(1

•

(2

•



(3

:

(2010)

(1995)

(1968)

(1957)

(2010)

(2000)

(2001)

(2002)

(1982)

(2001)

<http://www.crin.org/resources/infodetail.asp?id=24107> :

(2011)

:

(2005)

(2004)

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